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MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 3/81)



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CIVIL DEFENSE

BOOK DISCUSSES CD TRAINING EXERCISES AT INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Moscow KOMPLEKSNIYE OB"YEKTOVYYE UCHENIYA GRAZHDANSKOY OBORONY NA PROMYSHLENNYKH PREDPRIYATIYAKH in Russian 1978 (signed to press 5 Apr 78) pp 2,3, 96

[Annotation introduction and table of contents from book "Comprehensive Installation Civil Defense Training Exercises at Industrial Enterprises", edited by Maj Gen Yu. N. Afanas'yev, Voenizdat, 200,000 copies, 96 pages]

[Text] The principles for organizing comprehensive installation exercises, the extent and content of the preparations for the exercises, and the methods for conducting and critiquing the exercises are set forth in the handbook. Samples of the basic training and instructional methods documents which have been developed for the preparation and conduct of an exercise are also given.

The handbook is intended for the CD chiefs of installations, cities and rayons and for their staffs in order to help them during the preparation of comprehensive installation civil defense exercises.

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Introduction

The protection of people from weapons of mass destruction, the raising of the operating stability of installations during wartime, and the conduct of rescue and emergency reconstruction work (SNAVR) in centers of destruction and contamination are the major tasks in the civil defense (CD) training of national economic installations.*

The complexity of the tasks, which civil defense has been called upon to solve, require good training during peacetime on the part of the leading and command and chief element and the CD forces of installations so that they will be capable of successfully carrying out assigned tasks during wartime when the threat of an enemy attack arises.

*In the future a national economic installation will be called an installation.

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Exercises are the primary form of this type of training. They help to strengthen theoretical knowledge and provide an opportunity to improve the practical skills of the leading and command and chief element and to achieve accuracy and teamwork in the work of all control links and in the actions of CD forces when they are solving civil defense tasks.

The initiative, resourcefulness and independence of the students in selecting ways to carry out the assigned tasks successfully and the ability of leaders to make advisable decisions, assign tasks to subordinates and organize their fulfillment are demonstrated during exercises. Coordination is also achieved in the work of the chiefs, staffs, services and structural organs of installations. Exercises are a good school for the moral and psychological training of personnel. They instill in them boldness, endurance and the ability to endure physical and moral burdens.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

BOOK EXCERPTS: THE SIMPLEST PROTECTIVE FACILITIES

Moscow PROSTEYSHIYE SREDSTVA ZASHCHITY in Russian 1980 (signed to press 22 Jun 79) pp 1-6, 35-36, 53, 63-64

[Annotation, table of contents, introduction, excerpts from three chapters, and conclusion from the book "The Simplest Protective Facilities", by A. A. Chugasov, Voenizdat, 100,000 copies, 64 pages]

[Text] This booklet examines in popular-science format the simplest means recommended within a civil defense system for protecting the population from an enemy's weapons of mass destruction; included is a discussion of the procedure for constructing protective facilities such as slit trenches and the fabrication of the simplest means for protecting the human respiratory organs; recommendations are given concerning the adaptation for use as protective facilities of various types of equipment and structures, clothing, and footwear.

This booklet is intended as an aid to the population in learning to build and fabricate the simplest protective facilities through their own independent efforts.

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Introduction

Protection of the population from weapons of mass destruction and other modern methods of attack which might be employed by an enemy is the primary mission of the Soviet Civil Defense in the event of war, should it be initiated by the imperialist aggressors.

People are the most valued resource of our nation, and the Communist Party and the Soviet government are therefore giving their undivided attention to the task of devising means for protecting the population under the conditions of modern warfare. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have outlined all the essential measures needed for the successful resolution of this problem; the Soviet people will spare no effort or resource to that end.

Providing for effective protection of the population from modern methods of destruction, primarily from nuclear weapons, is contingent upon the implementation of a wide range of preventive measures. Among such measures, the foremost position is reserved for sheltering the population in special protective facilities and providing individualized protective equipment.

In order to effectively accomplish protection of the population, both standard and radiation-proof shelters are being constructed, industrial resources are being marshalled, various individualized protective devices are being stockpiled, and training of the population in the proper use of these protective devices is being conducted. The leading role in devising and carrying out these measures belongs to civil defense agencies.

Nonetheless, under actual wartime conditions, we could not afford to overlook any resources and facilities which might possibly be useful for protecting the people. It is conceivable that a certain portion of the population will not be able to make timely use of the standard and radiation-proof shelters, as well as the individualized protective equipment produced by industry. In these cases, it will be essential to hastily construct or fabricate the simplest protective facilities and use them. The experiences of past wars, as well as research conducted within the civil defense system, confirms the effectiveness of the simplest protective facilities: given their timely and skillful use, protection of the population--or a considerable lessening of the effect on it of the destructive factors of modern weaponry--is assured.

The real merit of the simplest protective facilities is, in addition to this, the fact that they may be the most highly operational means for protecting the population during an enemy attack, especially a surprise attack.

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The simplest protective facilities, consequently, are finding wide application. It is possible to involve a large part of the population in their construction and manufacture. It is therefore essential for the population to be well acquainted with these facilities and ready to successfully construct and fabricate them.

One should remember, however, that the simplest protective facilities cannot entirely replace standard and radiation-proof shelters and industrially produced individualized protective equipment; it is precisely these devices which constitute the basis of population protection. The simplest protective facilities are intended to supplement these most effective protective facilities as the need arises.

The Simplest Protective Facilities[**boldface chapter heading**]

The basic protective facilities, which provide for effective protection of the population from weapons of mass destruction and, consequently, from all other modern assault methods which an enemy might employ, are the standard and radiation-proof shelters.

Standard bomb shelters provide the greatest degree of protection. They are intended for broad-range protection of the population from all of the destructive factors of a nuclear weapon--the shock wave, the light flash, the direct effects of radiation, and radioactive fallout, but also from toxic substances and bacterial agents, high temperatures, and harmful combustion products in the mass conflagration zones, as well as injury from the debris of buildings destroyed in explosions. Standard shelters are erected primarily in cities and at major industrial developments, since these are the targets most likely to be chosen by an enemy for a nuclear strike or other similar type of mass destruction.

Radiation-proof shelters are designed to protect the population primarily from radioactive fallout over a large area following nuclear explosions--from direct exposure of the respiratory organs to radioactive substances, as well as exposure of the skin and clothing to such substances and their radiation effects. Radiation-proof shelters can also be used for protection from the light flash, direct radiation, and to a certain extent from the nuclear shock wave, as well as from exposure of the skin and clothing to contact with toxic substances and aerosol bacterial agents. Radiation-proof shelters are mainly installed in places where there is little likelihood of a direct nuclear strike, i. e., in suburban areas and in rural locations generally.

Standard bomb shelters and radiation-proof shelters are built well in advance of any hostilities. The problem consists in making them available for use by the entire population.

With the shortage of standard and radiation-proof shelters, it will be necessary to construct the simplest shelters and adapt for use as shelters

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various types of facilities and buildings in order to provide the population with protective facilities in the event of the direct threat of enemy attack. At the same time, it is essential that we initiate intensive construction of the needed standard and radiation-proof shelters, since the simplest protective facilities for the most part represent stop-gap measures in providing the population with protective facilities.

The Simplest Means of Individual Protection[**boldface chapter heading**]

Individualized protective equipment is intended to protect people from internal exposure, and exposure of the skin surface and clothing to radioactive and toxic substances and bacterial agents. In addition, it can provide partial protection from the light flash of a nuclear explosion. Such equipment, however, offers no protection from the shock wave and direct radiation effects of nuclear explosions.

Individualized protective equipment is divided into equipment for protecting the respiratory organs and equipment for protecting the skin. Included in the former group are gas masks(filtration and self-contained) and respirators; in the latter group are protective outfits--coveralls and suits--made from special rubberized fabrics and including rubber boots and gloves.

Gas masks in current use include the following: for adults--GP-5 and GP-4u; for children--DP-6[over 12 years of age], DP-6m[under 12 years], PDF-7, PDF-D, and PDF-Sh[expansions of latter three unknown]. Of the respirators, the most commonly employed are the R-2 and R-2d.

Protective outfits, coveralls, and suits used to protect the skin are intended for use within the civil defense system by persons performing non-military functions. It will be the responsibility of these persons to carry out various operations in those parts of impact area contaminated by radioactive and toxic substances or by bacterial agents--to conduct reconnaissance, perform rescue and emergency repair work, and accomplish decontamination of the site, facilities, and so forth.

In the event of an extraordinary requirement for it, protective equipment for the skin will be distributed to other categories of the population as well.

The protective properties of domestically-produced equipment for individualized protection are excellent. Gas masks, for instance, provide long-term protection from all toxic substances found in the arsenals of likely enemies. With respect to their operational characteristics, individualized protective devices are also quite reliable and easy to use.

When the timely use of individualized protective equipment of commercial manufacture is not possible, the population should be prepared to make use of the simplest means of individual protection. This includes the simplest

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means for protection of the respiratory organs--antidust fabric masks and cotton-gauze bandages, and the simplest means for protection of the skin--various types of properly treated clothing and footwear.

The population should be capable of fabricating the simplest equipment for protecting the respiratory organs and adapting clothing and footwear for protection from radioactive and toxic substances and bacterial agents.

Measures Taken by the Population to Protect Animals, Foodstuffs, Fodder, and Water[**boldface chapter heading**]

Along with provisions for the protection of the population in the civil defense system, measures are being devised and implemented to protect livestock, foodstuffs, fodder, and water supplies from the effects of these devastating weapons.

These measures have been designed primarily to provide for the preservation of farm animals, food products, animal feed, and sources of fresh water as valuable material resources. By the same token, eliminating the contamination of animals, foodstuffs, and water by radioactive or toxic substances and bacterial agents to a certain extent guarantees protection of the population itself.

The population is obliged to take an active part in the implementation of such measures.

Conclusion

The subject matter treated in this booklet--construction of the simplest protective facilities, such as slit trenches, adaptation as shelters of various types of excavated facilities, residential and industrial buildings, fabrication of the simplest means for individualized protection of the respiratory organs, adaptation of various types of clothing for protection of the skin--is being taught to the public under a civil defense study program. This study is organized and conducted under proper supervision and is taking place on the job, in the classroom, and in the homes of the population.

The education of industrial, office, professional, and kolkhoz workers, i. e., the working public, is overseen by the civil defense leaders of elements of national economy--executives of enterprises, organizations, foundations, educational institutions, and kolkhozes.

Education of that part of the population not involved in production or service work is carried out through the concerted efforts of civil defense staffs, housing maintenance and housing management offices, local DOSAAF, SOKK i KP[Union of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR] organizations, the "Znaniye" society, educational institutions, public

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health services, medical foundations, cultural and educational organizations, and elements within the national economy.

All that has been said, however, does not mean that, along with its formal studies, the public is obliged to take any measures to protect against weapons of mass destruction. It is the responsibility of each and every individual to display personal initiative in the acquisition of the necessary skills for protection from these devastating weapons.

One of the methods used to educate the public about civil defense matters is independent study. Such study is necessary to learn to construct and fabricate the simplest protective facilities and to use them.

There is also a need for periodic practice for the individual, for example, in quickly donning the antidust fabric mask and keeping it on for a certain length of time (going about the daily household chores while wearing the mask). All family member should take part in this type of training.

Inasmuch as the threat of a military attack exists right now, the population must seriously and persistently apply itself to a study of protective measures against the methods of mass attack--nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons, as well as operations in the impact areas (contamination zones).

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

BOOK DISCUSSED PRE-INDUCTION TRAINING OF YOUTH

Moscow DOPRIZYVNIK, PRIZYVNIK, VOIN in Russian 1979 (signed to press 26 Oct 79)
pp 2-6, 48

[Annotation, chapter 1 and table of contents from book "Predraftee, Draftee, Soldier", by A. Ye. Mal'tsev, Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF SSSR, 40,000 copies, 48 pages]

[Text] The brochure, which was written by the military commissar of Moscow's Kiev Rayon, talks about several aspects of the preparation of youth for military service and the participation of the rayon's military commissariat and public organizations in this work.

For DOSAAF activists and military instructors in general education schools, technical schools and professional-technical schools

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At the Military Commissariats Assembly Point

The military commissariat's assembly point can be called the first step in military service. Even if there had been classes on the basic military training program in a school, a professional-technical school, a plant or a technical school before this; even if a youth has already learned much army wisdom, mastered an automatic weapon and the use of a gasmask; even if he has attacked a hill occupied by the "enemy" in army youth ranks many times -- it makes no difference, this was still not military service. True military service, the real army, begins only with the military commissariat -- more accurately with its assembly point.

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How many times have I had occasion to see the young lads of my rayon off to a great army life -- and always you involuntarily give way to the general festive mood, and the heart -- as they say -- "skips a beat". Whether one's own youth is remembered, whether a vague uneasiness for these young lads seizes one, something is moved in one's soul and one wants to go up to each one, embrace him in a fatherly way and whisper in farewell: "Don't let us down, my son!" However, the command rings out: "Attention, eyes right!" You place your hands in line with the seam of your trousers in accordance with the implanted army custom. Now, the well known words of the report are beginning to ring out -- nevertheless, these words stir me.

"Comrade colonel, the inductees of our motherland's capital, the hero city of Moscow, have been formed in a solemn rally devoted to inductions into the Soviet army and navy. Deputy military commissar of the Kiev Rayon, Lieutenant Colonel Dedyukov!"

I listen to my deputy but look at the young faces of tomorrow's defenders of the motherland. You see, for them this is essentially their first military formation where a definite place has been allotted to each one. A regular officer is at the head of a column and a sergeant is on a squad's right flank. These are the same officers and sergeants with whom they will have to serve in the future and who will teach them a very honorable job -- the armed defense of the first socialist state in the world. Now looking at the faces of the lads who are approaching manhood, you are imbued with a belief that they will become worthy successors of their fathers' and grandfathers' military glory.

The solemn rally opens. The national anthem of the Soviet Union sounds. Representatives from the party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations of the capital's Kiev Rayon; veterans of the Great Patriotic War; prominent military leaders; heroes of the Soviet Union; and the parents of the inductees have come to see them off. Among the honored guests are Marshal of Aviation S. A. Krasovskiy, a Hero of the Soviet Union; A. V. Korovitsyn, first secretary of the CPSU rayon committee; V. T. Kotnikov, deputy ispolkom chairman of the rayon council of peoples deputies, Maj Gen Tank Trps (Ret) S. V. Maksimovskiy; A. K. Kosol'nikov, first secretary of the Komsomol Kiev rayon committee; and N. S. Bogdan, chairman of the DOSAAF rayon committee.

There were many speakers. You see, everyone wants to say a kind word of farewell to the young men, to wish them success in mastering complicated military equipment as rapidly as possible and in quickly replacing those soldiers for whom the time has come to return home.

Everyone listens with special emotion to a touching speech by the mother of one of the inductees and the response of her son who spoke in the name of his comrades. No, they were not standing speeches. These words came from the very heart.

A good shift will arrive at the location of their older comrades and replace them in the tanks and on the ships, at the panels of missile mounts and radars, and in the cabs of military trucks and infantry fighting vehicles. Intelligent lads, skilled and physically developed fighting men. How could it be otherwise? You

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see, practically all of them have a secondary (or secondary special or even higher) education. Many of them have a sports rating; badges -- Komsomol and GTO [Ready for Work and Defense]-- flash on their chest; in their pockets are motorcycle or vehicle driver licenses. All of them had prepared for military service for more than a month; they had well mastered the basic military training course in a school, technical school, professional-technical school, or at the training points of those enterprises where they had worked before induction into the army.

While still pre-inductees, the youth had studied the regulations of the USSR armed forces, become acquainted with the fundamentals of Ground Force subunit tactics, engaged in drill and firing training and military topography, and acquired skills in one of the military technical specialties.

They know the construction, operating principles and combat capabilities of modern weapons of mass destruction and are able to protect themselves against them and provide first aid to injured personnel.

In general, these lads are a worthy replacement for the fighting men departing for the reserves.

... The solemn rally is ending. Young girls carry flowers to the young men, they hand over instructions, they present souvenirs. Again the commands ring out: "Attention! Right turn! Forward March!" The inductees, assiduously maintaining alignment, pass by the stand to the sounds of a military band which is playing a march. They will now be sent directly from here to troop subunits.

Their military fate will take shape differently. The lads, ready at any moment to rise to the defense of the motherland at its first call and to give a rebuff to any aggressor, will serve in different garrisons -- far and near.

However, you see, they took the first steps on the path of military skill long before induction into the army, in the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenek" army youth detachments, during basic military training classes, and in DOSAAF schools.

I would also like to dwell here on several questions in the preparation of youth-- especially those of our rayon -- for military service, to talk about the experience which individual training institutions and public organizations in the capital have acquired, and to talk about the people who give the ardor of their soul, their militant army and life experience, and their knowledge to the young in order to prepare valiant defenders of the motherland from them.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

BOOK DISCUSSES MILITARY-PATRIOTIC PROPAGANDA IN DOSAAF

Moscow VOYENNO-PATRIOTICHESKAYA PROPAGANDA V OBORONNOM OBSHCHESTVE in Russian 1979
(signed to press 12 Nov 79) pp 2-4, 63

[Annotation, introduction and table of contents from book "Military-Patriotic Propaganda in the Defense Society", by A. L. Mamayev, Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF SSSR, 40,000 copies, 6 pages]

[Text] The practical work of DOSAAF primary and training organizations in the military-patriotic indoctrination of youth and the experience of progressive collectives in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee decree on improving ideological, political and indoctrinational work are demonstrated in the brochure.

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Introduction

That heroic time, which was fanned by unfading glory when the sons and daughters of the Soviet people selflessly defended the great socialist accomplishments -- the cause which was begun in October 1917--in the fires of fierce battles, is passing ever further into the past. The further that the period of the grim war ordeals is separated from us, the more brightly do the exploits of the people, the strength of spirit and the unbending steadfastness of Soviet fighting men -- the legendary participants in the civil and Great Patriotic wars -- appear before us. Now sons, grandsons and great-grandsons are taking their place in the formation of the motherland's defenders continuing and expanding revolutionary, combat and work traditions. The relay race of exploits is continuing.

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However, they are not born as soldiers. Youth become soldiers under the influence of older persons -- in the family; in the school; in Pioneer, Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations; and in work collectives. The final formation of a soldier takes place in the Soviet army where youth attend a wonderful school of self-control and discipline and receive thorough technical and professional knowledge and political training.

The Communist Party has always attached and is attaching enormous importance to instilling in Soviet people a whole-hearted love for the homeland and a desire to be constantly concerned about its prosperity and security. In his report to the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "The strengthening of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism; of pride in the country of the soviets, our motherland; and of the readiness to rise to the defense of socialism's accomplishments has been and remains one of the party's very important tasks." The military-patriotic indoctrination of workers and youth, which is an important component part of the entire system of the party's ideological work among the masses and one of the items in the process of forming a communist society individual, is aimed at the fulfilment of this task.

Under military-patriotic indoctrination is understood an active ideological influence on Soviet people with the goal of forming in them the high moral, political and psychological qualities which are necessary for carrying out the tasks of defending the socialist homeland. It has also been called upon to develop in each Soviet individual a deep understanding of his civic duty and personal responsibility for increasing the economic might and defensive power of his motherland.

In carrying out the military-patriotic indoctrination of workers and youth under the direction of party and soviet organs, trade union, Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations, the "Znaniye" Society, and creative collectives are actively working to explain V. I. Lenin's teachings on the defense of a socialist homeland and the requirements of the Communist Party and the Constitution of the USSR on the need to strengthen the country's defensive capabilities in every way possible. The heroic revolutionary, combat and work traditions of our party, the people, and their armed forces are being widely publicized everywhere. A comprehensive demonstration of the glorious achievements of the Soviet people in the construction of socialism and communism is being conducted. All this is a beneficial foundation on which the desire to devote every effort to the cause of the country's further prosperity and to the task of further strengthening its economic and defensive might is being developed and strengthened in youth.

An important role in solving the tasks of strengthening the country's defensive capabilities and of preparing workers, especially youth, to defend the motherland belongs to the All-Union Voluntary Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces - USSR DOSAAF. Working under the direction of the Communist Party, it is continually growing numerically, is being strengthened organizationally, and is occupying a worthy place in the country's public and political life, having been transformed into a truly mass patriotic workers organization.

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The essays being published here talk about the practical work of the defense society and several avenues and forms of its work in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

SOVIET GRENADE LAUNCHER CAPTURED

LD011129 London THE GUARDIAN in English 1 Apr 81 p 4

[Dispatch by "our own correspondent": "New Soviet Weapon Captured"]

[Text] Peshawar--One of the latest Soviet infantry support weapons, brought into service last year and previously seen only in shadowy, snatched photographs, has been captured in Afghanistan and is now in Western hands.

It is an AGS30 a collapsible grenade launcher capable of working like a machine-gun and throwing out grenades at the rate of 300 per minute, to a maximum range of 1,500 yards.

Defence experts believe this weapon has seriously eroded the Western technological lead in medium-range support for infantry. It is also known as the Playmya, the Russian word for "flame."

The Soviets are using the Afghan war as a proving ground for much of their latest equipment, including items so far restricted to the Red Army. In clashes with the Mojahedin (Muslim rebels) some inevitably are being captured.

If the guerrillas are uncertain what the weapons are, or if they do not have sufficient ammunition for them, the booty is brought over the mountains into Pakistan, and offered for sale in this northwest frontier city, or in the gunshops of the nearby tribal town of Barra Adam Khel.

Already the West has been able to examine the latest Soviet assault rifle, the AK74 together with its special ammunition which tumbles on penetration, causing appalling wounds.

It is not known how long the AGS30 has been in service in Afghanistan. The implication is that it must be fairly recent, because there are no reliable reports of a new and potentially devastating weapon in use. The Soviets will presumably begin to deploy it in earnest when the snows melt and the tempo of fighting picks up.

The avtomaticheskii granatomjot stankovi is operated by a crew of two or three. It collapses down to fit into two separate bags and is equipped with an optical sight of advanced design.

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The grenades themselves look like thick bullets, and are understood to have a lethal zone with a radius of just over 10 feet. Because of its mounting and rapid-fire capabilities, the AGS30 can shift targets swiftly, causing considerably more damage than any machine-gun because of the pattern of shrapnel fragments from each of the exploding grenades.

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